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are very useful in interpolating positions from an ephemeris, the writer suggests that hereafter such data be published along with an ephemeris. The extra computing necessary to obtain these for a four-date ephemeris would involve but very little time, not more than fifteen or twenty minutes. With this end in view, the formulae for obtaining the daily motion in geocentric declination and in  $\log \rho$  have also been derived. The details of these developments have been forwarded to Popular Astronomy for publication.

June 11th, 1906.

RUSSELL TRACY CRAWFORD.

#### THREE NEW RAPID BINARIES.

It is to be expected that many of the close double stars discovered at the Lick Observatory within the last few years, will prove to belong to the class of short period binary systems. In two instances, A 88 and A 417, this has already been demonstrated, my published measures showing a motion of  $128^\circ$  in five years for the former star, and of  $33^\circ$  in three years for the latter.

Measures made within the last few months show that Hu 1176, A 570, and A 691, also belong to this class. My recent measures and the discovery positions of these stars are as follows:

Hu 1176 = c <i>Herculis.</i>				
1905.32	111. <sup>°</sup> 7	0. <sup>''</sup> 12	2 <sup>n</sup>	HUSSEY.
1906.33	90. 4	0. 14	3 <sup>n</sup>	AITKEN.
A 570.				
1903.40	198. <sup>°</sup> 6	0. <sup>''</sup> 20	4 <sup>n</sup>	AITKEN.
1906.32	172. 6	0. 23	2	"
A 691.				
1904.48	226. <sup>°</sup> 1	0. <sup>''</sup> 11	3 <sup>n</sup>	AITKEN.
1906.35	204. 2	0. 10	1	"

May, 1906.

R. G. AITKEN.

#### THE DUPLICITY OF THE PRINCIPAL COMPONENT OF Σ 2348.

An examination with the 36-inch telescope on the night of May 17, 1906, showed that the principal component of the wide pair Σ2348 was itself, a very close double star. My measure